

The Kansas News.

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EMPORIA, KANZAS:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1857.

The Election.

The result of the late election still remains in a state of doubt and uncertainty. By reference to another column, it will be seen that Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton have issued a "Proclamation" avowing their intention to throw out the fraudulent vote of Oxford, in Johnson Co., which gives to the Free State candidates in that District a majority of about 1500. This is as far as heard from. But the returns of the "country lying west of the counties of Wise, Butler and Hunter," and which is attached to this District, have not yet been received; and it is thought that these will be regulated by the "wants" of the pro-slavery party, which have the appearance, at present, of being numerous and pressing.

As soon as Walker and Stanton had refused to give certificates to the pro-slavery candidates elected by the Oxford vote, Judge Cato issued a mandamus, requiring them to appear before him and show good cause for such refusal. Nothing has as yet resulted from this.

It is currently reported that the vote of Franklin and Anderson counties has been thrown out, on account of informality in establishing precincts. This will materially reduce the vote in this District (of nineteen counties,) and if the vote of McGehee county (1200 pro-slavery majority) in the same District, be received, three Representatives will be lost to the Free State party.

The vote of Linn county has been "razed" in such a manner as to give a majority to the pro-slavery candidates. This loses two more Representatives to us. If, however, no more returns are "amended," and no "Buffalo" votes received, the Free State party will have a majority in the Legislature, and by throwing out the fraudulently elected members from Leavenworth county, which they can easily do, there will be a Free State majority of two-thirds in both branches.

Another week will probably determine the result definitely.

State Elections.

We give the latest returns yet received in Kansas of the results in Ohio and Pennsylvania. From Ohio they foot up as follows: Republican majority, 11,480; Democratic majority, 10,560. Greene county is returned as having given 1200 Democratic majority. We think this is an error in the telegraph, as it gave 1600 majority for Fremont last November.

Pennsylvania returns are as follows: Democratic majority, 10,771; Republican majority, 1202; indicating a large Democratic gain over last year's results.

There is little news from Iowa. Dubuque county gives the Democrats 1200 majority. Jos. E. Brown, Democrat, has been elected Governor of Georgia, by 10,000 majority. Eight Democrats have been elected to Congress—a gain of two.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN CALIFORNIA.

In 1856 the vote in California stood—Buchanan, 51,925; Fremont, 20,337. The vote for Governor this year stood—Weller, Democrat, 40,000; Stanley, Republican, 27,000; being a Democratic loss of 11,925, and a Republican gain of 7000—a total change in one year against the Democracy of 18,000.

McGehee County.

McGehee county is the most southern of the counties of Kansas. It is one of the "nineteen disfranchised counties," and borders on Missouri. Its white inhabitants are not citizens of the Territory, as they are settled on lands owned by the Indians. The county boundaries do not encompass an acre of pre-emptible land, and as a consequence there is not a legal voter within its limits. But notwithstanding these things, the "patriotic" citizens return 1202 votes as having been cast at the late election, all but about a dozen for the pro-slavery ticket. It is not yet known whether this vote will be received by the Secretary. But if it is, it will overcome the Free State vote of the district and elect three pro-slavery Representatives.

The Constitution of Minnesota.

The friends of Freedom have achieved a victory in Minnesota which will last as long as the Young State itself. They have secured a provision in their new Constitution which well repays for all the labor in compelling a submission from the pro-slaveryites. That provision stands at the head of its fit place—and provides that "NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE, EXCEPT IN THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIME, SHALL EVER EXIST IN THE STATE." This is emphatically the essence and soul of Republicanism, on that subject. The ship of State in Minnesota is launched with the glorious flag of Freedom at the mast head. May it ever float!

The ill-fated steamer Central America had on board, when lost, one hundred and two mail bags, containing, besides newspapers, 39,000 letters from citizens of California, besides \$1,595,497 13 in treasure, which was manifested at San Francisco.

The taxes of the city of New York, as appears by Comptroller Flagg's recent report, are \$8,000,000 for the year 1857. In 1855 they were but \$4,800,000.

At an adjourned meeting of the corporation of the Jefferson City and Emporia Railroad, held at the Morrow House, Lawrence, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., A. Wattles was called to the chair, and P. B. Plumb appointed Secretary.

On motion of W. F. M. Army, it was Resolved, That A. Wattles, G. W. Brown, G. W. Deitler, W. A. Els, B. F. Allen, W. F. M. Army, Jno. O. Wattles, J. T. Cox and P. B. Plumb be appointed a committee to open books for the subscription of stock to said road, and the complete organization of the company.

Resolved, That in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Railroad Convention held at Butler, Mo., in September last, Mr. W. F. M. Army be appointed, in connection with Hon. Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, as a committee to present the memorials of the people of Kansas and Missouri concerning said railroad to Congress, and if possible obtain a grant of land to aid in its construction.

On motion, adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chairman. A. WATTLES, Ch'n. P. B. PLUMB, Sec'y.

For The News.

Railroad Building in the West.

It has often been said that this is the age of Railroads, the age of Steam, the age of Invention, as though these things merely happened to be the fashion or the rage of the present age and generation; and now, that the East is convulsed with one of the spasmodic contractions of their money-bags, they, the "wise men of the East," look about them for the "cause of all this great commotion," when lo! it is found in the rage for railroad building and land speculation in the West. Certainly, gentlemen, lay the blame on us if you possibly can; be careful to overlook the faults which lie at your own door; be sure to magnify the mote in your brother's eye, but by no means acknowledge the beam in your own. You of the East—the croakers, I mean—who are always predicting some dire calamity about to befall the country, if anything is done out of the old routine of past ages; you, who derive your daily bread from the great West, fairly begrudge us the means of sending it to you. The West must have railroads, and more railroads still; there are not yet enough by hundreds and thousands of miles. In all the West there is not a road of any importance that does not pay a fair return for the capital invested. And it is a self-evident proposition, that any country can build just as many roads, dig just as many canals, and build just as many boats as it can furnish employment for. Now where is the railroad in the West that is not actually groaning under the labor it is obliged to perform? Engines and cars can scarcely be procured fast enough to meet the wants, the rapidly increasing wants of western roads. And the end is not yet—The produce from millions of fertile acres must be carried to market. The cattle which crop the rich herbage of our western prairies must feed the dense population of the East. The West can furnish grain and meat, and send it to the far East cheaper than they can be raised there; and, as long as this is the case, means of transportation must be furnished.

Kansas needs railroads. She needs them now, young as she is. Five hundred miles of railroad, properly directed, would be a paying investment in Kansas to-day. And I hesitate not to make the broad assertion, that a railroad cannot be built westward so far as to be a losing concern. But especially do we need a central route through this Territory, from which branches shall radiate as the wants of the country demand. Nature has done her part in providing for such a thoroughfare. Here we have the first great requisite for a great road, an air line, upon an easy grade. We have the gravel and clay for ballast, the stone for culverts and buildings, water abundant and convenient, a rich country occupied by enterprising men who know the value of railroads, and who will soon be able, unaided, to build them.

But we shall have aid. Capital flows westward as naturally as emigration, and as surely reaps a rich reward. Money will go where money can be made; and where has ever been found an El Dorado like our rich and beautiful West? We now need a great, practical mind to project wisely the future railroad system of Kansas—some one above the petty interests of rival towns, cliques or individuals. And such an one, I doubt not, will be forthcoming. In the meantime let us bestir ourselves, and prepare the way by securing a grant of land for the purpose, before it shall all be occupied by the settler, as it will be in a year or two more.

Kansas needs earnest, intelligent, practical men. We have had enough of theorizing and agitation. One good railroad will do more towards making this a free and prosperous State than a thousand frothy speeches, or a string of resolutions that would reach around the globe.

KANZAS.

MORE RELIEF FROM THE TREASURY.—We have advices from Washington to the effect that \$2,000,000 in U. S. stocks were presented for redemption the other day. This will draw from the Treasury \$2,320,000, as the Government pays sixteen per cent. premium for its stocks. The most of the above sum unquestionably goes into the New York City Banks, and will make money sensibly easier there. Besides the relief afforded by this policy, the depletion of the U. S. Treasury will remove a bone of contention over which the next Congress would possibly have wrangled not a little.

FAILURES.—The number of failures reported within the last month throughout the country is little short of four hundred, and they involve liabilities to the amount of between fifteen and sixteen millions of dollars.

For The News.

The Crisis.

Eastern papers are at present all crowded with accounts of suspensions, failures and bankruptcies, and each unit with others in the cry of "a crisis!" "a crisis!" These monetary paroxysms have become so common that the cry of "crisis!" has ceased to disturb the equanimity of the majority of our people. They have become so accustomed to the cry of "wolf!" that their fears are no longer excited by it. But this we are told is really a Simon-pure crisis—the great crisis, which is now making us its third visit, at the predicted time; that its recurrence is as regular as the appearance of comets, and that the period required to perform its journey is twenty years. Well, to be sure, there was quite a disturbance in the money matters in 1816, caused partly by the war with Great Britain, and partly by the war among the banks, over what was supposed to be the dead body of the United States Bank. And again, in 1837, when banking had got to be such a rage, that a man was considered of "no account" unless he was Pres. or Cash. of a bank; when banks were established at every cross-roads, the sum total of whose specie consisted of sundry and divers kegs of old horse-shoes and nails; when ship-plasters, those miserable apologies for money, were so plenty as to be used for cigar-lighters, when speculation in western towns and cities had become a mania, which carried its victims to the poor-house by thousands, and to the mad-house by scores and hundreds—then there was a crisis. But who will pretend to say that the same or similar causes exist now which plunged the country into such a deplorable state twenty years ago? A few banks may have issued too largely, and thus rendered themselves unable to withstand a run.

A large amount of money has been invested in western lands, but generally with good judgment, and at fair rates—totally unlike the wild and reckless adventures of '36-'37. Many banks have suspended, it is true; but only temporarily. Nearly all are bound to redeem every dollar of their issues at least, and they will be able to as soon as the panic subsides. No bank of issue can be prepared at every moment to redeem its whole circulation.

Our imports for the past year or two have been too large, but they have been, for the most part, necessities, one large item being railroad iron. We are at peace with all the world and "the rest of mankind;" the crops of the whole country are unusually large; there is a greater quantity of hard specie in circulation among the masses than was ever before known; "the hand of the diligent maketh rich" and honest labor meets its full reward. Wherefore, then, the crisis? Will some one tell us the reasons for any serious disturbance in the financial world. Is the fact that the Bulls have gored the Bears in Wall street going to bring on a crisis? Because the Philadelphia banks are jealous of the old banks of Pennsylvania are we to have a financial convulsion? Is the great "Pacifier" to be the cause of as much mischief in the business world by his tariff of '46 as he has in the political world by his duplicity of '57?

But, seriously, if capitalists are afraid to trust their funds in Eastern banks, let them come to the grand and glorious West; our banks never fail; no run ever exhausts their resources; their (alluvial) deposits are boundless, and they honor all drafts made upon them. Their rates of exchange are most advantageous, giving the most bountiful harvests for the least labor.

Come, then, where your capital will not only be safe, but will rapidly accumulate. Come from the dusty streets, hot pavements and ceaseless turmoil of your crowded cities to the fair, free West, and, my word for it, you will live longer, sleep sweeter, eat heartier, and die happier for the change.

KANZAS.

To His Excellency, Robert J. Walker, Governor of Kansas Territory, Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, Secretary of Kansas Territory:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, your fellow-citizens, have learned that your action in rejecting the fraudulent returns from Oxford, in this district, has created great excitement against you with certain individuals now assembled at Leecompton, and that they are threatening violence, desirous of keeping the peace of the Territory, we respectfully invite you to remove to this locality, and we pledge you a hearty welcome and full protection against the fiends who would crush you and trample upon the dearest rights of the people of Kansas.

Signed by Gen. Lane and one hundred and twenty other prominent citizens of Lawrence.

The above note was carried to Gov. Walker on Wednesday, the 21st inst., by Richard Realf, Gen. Lane's Aid-de-Camp. The Governor stated that he should be obliged to refuse the kind invitation, and would do so by letter on the day following.

LOW PRICE OF WHEAT.—The Milwaukee American, of Sept. 14th, says: "We learn that three cargoes of wheat, about 30,000 bushels, were sold in Joliet, Ill., on Saturday, at the low price of 40 cents per bushel. This is a great sacrifice, but the reason of the low sale was that the farmers of the vicinity clubbed together to ship their own wheat, got it to Joliet, and were forced to sell at forty cents. Wheat in this city on Saturday was seventy to seventy-three cents, with very light sales."

On the first of January next the mode of reckoning in Canada is to be changed from pounds, shillings and pence, to dollars and cents.

Eight hundred and seventy-eight arrests were made by the police of St. Louis during the month of September last—being an average of over twenty-nine per day.

The Leecompton Meeting.

The following resolutions were adopted at the Mass Convention of the Free State citizens of Douglas county on Monday last.

Judge Schuyler was appointed President, and Messrs. Root, Shore, Walker, Whitman, Gilpatrick, Deitzler, Richard Realf, and O. E. Learned, Secretaries.

Gen. Lane was the only Free State speaker. Gen. Maclean, Col. Saml. Young, of Westport, and Stewart, of Independence, Mo., followed in behalf of the Pro-Slavery usurpation. We have no space for the speeches. The resolutions are precise and to the point, and ought to be ratified in every district:

WHEREAS The right of the people to make their own laws and to elect their own rulers has become a fundamental maxim with all Democratic governments; that has constituted the collective power by which they have been held in existence since the days of the Roman Confederation; and whereas all alliances and compacts, and amenable by the people and their rulers are nugatory and impotent whenever and wherever there is a violation of this supreme inherent right; and whereas Congress passed a law for the establishment of a free government in this Territory, with a formal provision that the people be left free to make their own laws and regulate their institutions in their own way; and whereas under that act this Territory has been peopled with an unparalleled rapidity by a population highly sensitive to their civil rights; and whereas, at the first election under this law of Congress for a Territorial Legislature the most shameless and high-handed frauds were committed by an invading force from Missouri with arms and munitions of war, thereby disfranchising the true citizens and supplanting freedom by an arbitrary usurpation that would have disgraced the Draconian age; and whereas since that hour there has been no recognized authoritative government in Kansas, but bloody tyrannizers have been foisted by the Federal Government to high places in power, to trample down our rights, while a pretended government, the fawning of a "miserable minority," has been struggling against a tide of numbers with barely a sickly existence; and whereas one of the offspring of this usurped Government has been known as a Constitutional Convention, purporting to act for the people of Kansas in that most sacred duty of framing a Constitution for their mutual peace and security, or else to bear upon its surface the evidence of its own impotence; and since it is believed and fully proved that more than seven-eighths of the bona fide settlers in Kansas are zealously opposed to both the men and the measures combined in that Convention—

By the people now at Leecompton assembled, be it

Resolved, That we utterly and forever protest against the assembling of any body of men at Leecompton, on this day or hereafter, claiming the right to act as our agents in making a Constitution for our common observance; that we delegate to no finite power the high responsibility of Representatives, unless the people are first the free instruments of their election; and that it is the duty of "the whole people" to severally repudiate and spurn any attempt to force upon them so contemptible an imposition as the professed work of that misnamed Convention, and to set at naught whatever may emanate from them.

Resolved, That said Constitutional Convention, representing in no sense the opinions of the people of the Territory, as shown by the recent popular vote, will, if they have any respect for themselves, any regard to the will of the people of this Territory, or any concern for the peace of the entire country; if they value the opinions of the civilized world, or the impartial decisions of posterity, immediately, on the assembling of a quorum, adjourn sine die.

Resolved, That the late frauds in the election at Oxford, Kickapoo and other places, for the purpose of overcoming the potency of a sovereign people at the ballot-box, are unparalleled in enormity and impudence, and that all who are implicated in them deserve the lasting execration of every friend of our common country.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of a Committee to investigate and expose the recent frauds upon the elective franchise, and to provide for the summary punishment of all who are implicated therein.

From Lawrence.

Free State Convention at Leecompton—Walker Flouting Out.

Special Correspondence of The News.

LAWRENCE, KANZAS, Oct. 21st, '57.

MR. EDITOR:—Things am working—some. Leecompton is in a furor. Lawrence feels gleeful. Whisky is in demand. Oaths are plentiful as in the celebrated Flanders army. Some benevolent individual proposes to compile a new pocket dictionary for Sheriff Jones' special behoof, that the great unskilled and uneducated Representative may not be required to tax his brains too much in coining new and violent expletives by which to express his wrath at the action of Isothermality and his Secretary, in regard to the Oxford frauds.

I said Leecompton felt warm, and one reason is the Governor's proclamation, and the other is that Lane's "children" held a meeting at Leecompton to protest (unparalleled audacity) against the re-assembling of the Bogus Convention. Actually Leecompton is becoming civilized. Two Abolitionists elected Judges of Election and a Free State Convention held there without a fight. Shares are rising—will probably get "sky high" before long. Border Rufians look fierce, swallow "rot-gut" and swear under their breath, for they are afraid of the Free State Constable now.

Well, Lane and some five hundred other Abolitionists invaded our "Little Washington," held their meeting, passed their resolutions, returned and home without the loss of a man—for no one was shot even in the neck, except Judge Cato. The dignified bench ornament was seen looming down the street during the afternoon. All sails were set, but the "knee timbers" were weak; the learned Judge required support. His monstrosity curled fiercely—when the saliva of whisky and tobacco would let it—and he hiccuped threats against the d-d Abolitionists.

Gen. Lane was the Free State orator—I need not speak of his effort; suffice it to say it was one of his best. Col. Saml

Young, of Westport, and Stewart, of Independence, Mo., with the immortal Maclean followed. The latter worthy sought to impress upon the boys the fact that he would defend the Convention though fifty thousand bayonets were at his breast!! Gallant General! Valiant Maclean! We being nervous, felt alarmed—well we did.—As soon as the meeting adjourned, the troops lying at West Lawrence were sent for. On that event Tent Hill was again desolate.—The troops left, Lawrence is ungarded, and ever since G. W. Brown has slept with four revolvers under his pillow and bowie knives ad infinitum (excuse the Latin) within his reach. This per clothes line telegraph. Glorious Democracy—"Hail Columbia! Happy Land," where a city is invaded because its inhabitants wish to clean their streets, and a Convention elected by and through the citizens of another State to make a Constitution for a people who don't want it, are guarded by hiring bayonets against their righteous indignation. Vive Liberty—America's a great country, and Kansas is her darling. Federal officials are a great, but Federal bayonets a greater institution.

Isothermal Walker is sick at Benicia, on Fred. Stanton's claim. The reason of his being there arises from the fact that his allies are uncontrollable, as Gen. Jim told him he would find them to be.

Sheriff Jones, who is one of those elected by "ye voters of ye great city of Oxford," demanded his certificate of the Secretary. The latter refused it, whereupon the valiant Jones bulled—a la Sherrard—swore, fumed and finally drew a bowie-knife. Stanton was unarmed. Bystanders interfered, and Jones was left to drown his rage in whisky.

An anti-Walker meeting was held at Leecompton on Monday evening, at which hanging was the mildest punishment held over poor little Equilibrium's head for his naughty conduct with relation to the Oxford returns. Walker retired to the rural districts. He is quite sick there. A Free State General, speaking of his disorder, says: "He is in the same position as the metal in the rolling mills that is being flattened."

Cato, who is beating Leecompton fast in villainy, and entirely out-rivalling him in personal beastliness, has, at the instance of Sheriff Jones, issued a writ of *habereas corpus* on Walker. It was put in the hands of one of ex-Sheriff Butcher's deputies, whom the Governor refused to recognize—Capt. Sam. Walker being now the regularly commissioned Sheriff of Douglas county. Isothermal Walker sent for Sheriff Walker to protect him. He, with a posse, stayed at Stanton's cabin last night.

Potatoes are \$1 a bushel; corn is high—some are corned; whisky has riz, at Leecompton, into heads at least, and fell—down throats. Strange material, this whisky.—The Kaw is on the rise, but the Minnie Bell has not appeared. Generally it is cold.—Money is tight, and politics easy—in fact I may say quite loose, being all at "odds and ends;" and I am yours till next week.

FELIX.

Proclamation of Gov. Walker and Sec. Stanton, in regard to the Oxford Frauds.

To the People of Kansas:

LECOMPTON, Oct. 19, 1857.

By the 32nd Section of the Organic Act establishing this territorial government, it is provided in reference to the election of a delegate to Congress, that "the person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly."

By the 16th Section of the act of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, entitled "an act to regulate elections," it is made the duty of the Secretary to examine the returns in the presence of the Governor, and to "give to the person having the highest number of votes in their respective districts, certificates of their election to the Legislative Assembly."

Under these two provisions of the laws prevailing in this territory, the recent general election has presented for the joint consideration of the Governor and Secretary, a question of the gravest importance, not only to our own people, but also to those of the whole Union. This question arises upon the extraordinary returns made from the precinct of Oxford in the county of Johnson. What purport to be the returns of the election held at that precinct on the 5th and 6th inst., have been received by the Secretary, containing sixteen hundred and twenty-eight names of pretended voters, or nearly one-half the number given in the whole Representative District. The disposition to be made of this supposed vote is rendered all important by the fact, that the political character of the Legislative Assembly will be controlled by the addition of three Councilmen and eight Representatives to the strength of one party or the other, according to the adoption or rejection of the returns in question.

In point of fact, it is well known, that even the whole County of Johnson, comprising, as it does, part of an Indian reserve, which, upon examination of the law, we find is not yet subject to settlement or pre-emption, can give no such vote as that which is represented to have been polled at this inconceivable precinct of Oxford. But while this unofficial knowledge, well established and universal as it may be, could not become the ground of decision and action upon election returns, in themselves regular and authentic, the legitimate effect of an apparent enormity, such as that in question, would necessarily be to induce a close examination of the paper presented, and to require for its acceptance a perfect compliance with all the essential provisions of the law. Such an examination of this document, conscientiously and impartially made, has brought us to the conclusion that the returns from Oxford precinct in Johnson County must be wholly rejected for the following reasons:

1st. It does not appear on the face of the document presented to us, or in any other manner, that the Judges of Election took the oath imperatively required by the statute, to secure the "impartial discharge of their duties according to law."

2nd. It does not appear that the paper presented to us was one of the two original poll-books kept at the election, as required by law; but, on the contrary, it does appear, from unmistakable internal evidence, that the paper is either a copy of some other document, or has been made up for the occasion, and is not the genuine record of the votes taken at the election. The law requires one of the poll-books to be returned to the Secretary, the other to be deposited with the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of the proper County.

3d. As the vote of each elector was to be recorded for each one of twenty-two candidates, and in more than a hundred cases, for twenty-five, and that by a *visa voce* vote, it was a physical impossibility that the number of votes pretended to have been taken on the second day, being more than fifteen hundred, with the name of the voter written, and each of twenty-two candidates properly designated, could have been taken and recorded within the time prescribed by law.

4th. It is an extraordinary fact, tending to throw distrust upon the whole proceeding, that of sixteen hundred and twenty-eight votes, only one is given to the delegate elect to Congress; and only one hundred and twenty-four are recorded as having been cast for the local candidates of the township.

Influenced by these considerations, and impressed with the grave responsibility resting upon us in regard to the fairness of the election, and its freedom from all fraud susceptible of detection and prevention within the scope of our duties, we deemed it essential to truth and justice that we should ascertain every fact calculated to refute or confirm the conclusions derived from the face of the papers. Accordingly we went to the precinct of Oxford, (which is a village with six houses, including stores, and without a tavern,) and ascertained from the citizens of that vicinity, and especially those of the handsome adjacent village of New Santa Fe in Missouri, (separated only by a street and containing twenty houses,) that altogether not more than one-tenth the number of persons represented to have voted were present on the two days of the election, much the smaller number, not exceeding thirty or forty, being present on the last day, when more than fifteen hundred votes are represented as having been given. The people of Oxford, as well as those of the neighboring village of Santa Fe, were astounded at the magnitude of the returns; and all persons of all parties, in both places, treated the whole affair with derision or indignation, not having heard the alleged result until several days after it had occurred.

In the course of our journey to and from Oxford, we passed over much the larger part of the County of Johnson, and we became thoroughly satisfied that there is no population in the whole county from which more than one-third the vote of that single precinct could have been given. We learned that some very few persons, having cabins on the Reserve in Johnson County, and claiming a residence therein, though generally absent, had voted at some of the precincts in that county; but we are convinced that but a very inconsiderable number, not reaching, we believe, one hundred of Missourians or other persons having no admitted right to vote, did claim or attempt to exercise that right, anywhere within that county. The people of Missouri cannot be justly charged with any interference in the late election, nor are they in any degree implicated with the evidently fraudulent returns, made from the precinct of Oxford. These returns, beyond all doubt, are stimulated and fictitious.

Under these circumstances, we do not feel embarrassed by any technical difficulty, as to our right to go behind the returns. We hold the returns themselves to be defective in form and in substance, and therefore inadmissible. We go behind them and inquire into the facts, only for the purpose of ascertaining whether by these valid objections to the mere returns, our rejection of them will have the effect of defeating the will of the people, sought to be fairly expressed at the polls. In the event of such consequences, we might hesitate to reject a vote upon any defect of form, however essential in law. But in the present case, we feel ourselves bound to adhere to the very letter of the law, in order to defeat a gross and palpable fraud. The consideration that our own party, by this decision, will lose the majority in the Legislative Assembly, does not make our duty in the premises less solemn and imperative. The elective franchise would be utterly valueless, and free government itself would receive a deadly blow, if so great an outrage as this could be shielded under the cover of mere forms and technicalities. We cannot consent in any manner to give the sanction of our respective official positions to such a transaction. Nor can we feel justified to relieve ourselves of the proper responsibility of our offices in a case where there is no valid return, by submitting the question to the Legislative Assembly, and, in that very act, giving the parties that might claim to be chosen by this spurious vote the power to decide upon their own election.

In view of the condition of affairs in Kansas for several years past, of the efforts so long made to put in operation here a revolutionary government, and of the fact that this effort was suspended under the belief that the political difficulties of this Territory might at length be fairly adjusted at the polls; if that adjustment should now be defeated, and the people deprived of their rightful power under the laws of Congress, by fictitious returns of votes never given, it is our solemn conviction that the pacification of Kansas through the exercise of the elective franchise would become impracticable, and that civil war would immediately be re-commenced in this Territory, extending, we fear, to adjacent States, and subjecting the government of the Union to imminent peril.

Because, therefore, the paper now under examination is not one of the original poll books, by law required to be returned, and from the absence of the oath prescribed by the Territorial statutes for the judges of election, the returns being thus clearly invalid, and, as we believe, fictitious and simulated, we have, under the circumstances, no alternative but to reject the whole returns from the Oxford precinct, and to give the certificates to those who appear to have been elected by virtue of the other regular returns.

R. J. WALKER, Governor of Kansas Territory.

FRED. P. STANTON, Secretary.

GEORGIA BEAUTITUDES.—The Georgia papers tell the following, with characteristic unctious, and we are sure our readers will understand and enjoy the lady's exalted idea of Georgia: "A lady, formerly a resident of Georgia, very much discontented with Mississippi life, and longing to return to her native land, was about at camp-meeting last year, and became so excessively happy that she exclaimed, 'Glory to God, I feel like I was in Georgia!'"

The receipts of the United States Treasury from July 1st to October 1st have been \$20,400,000.